



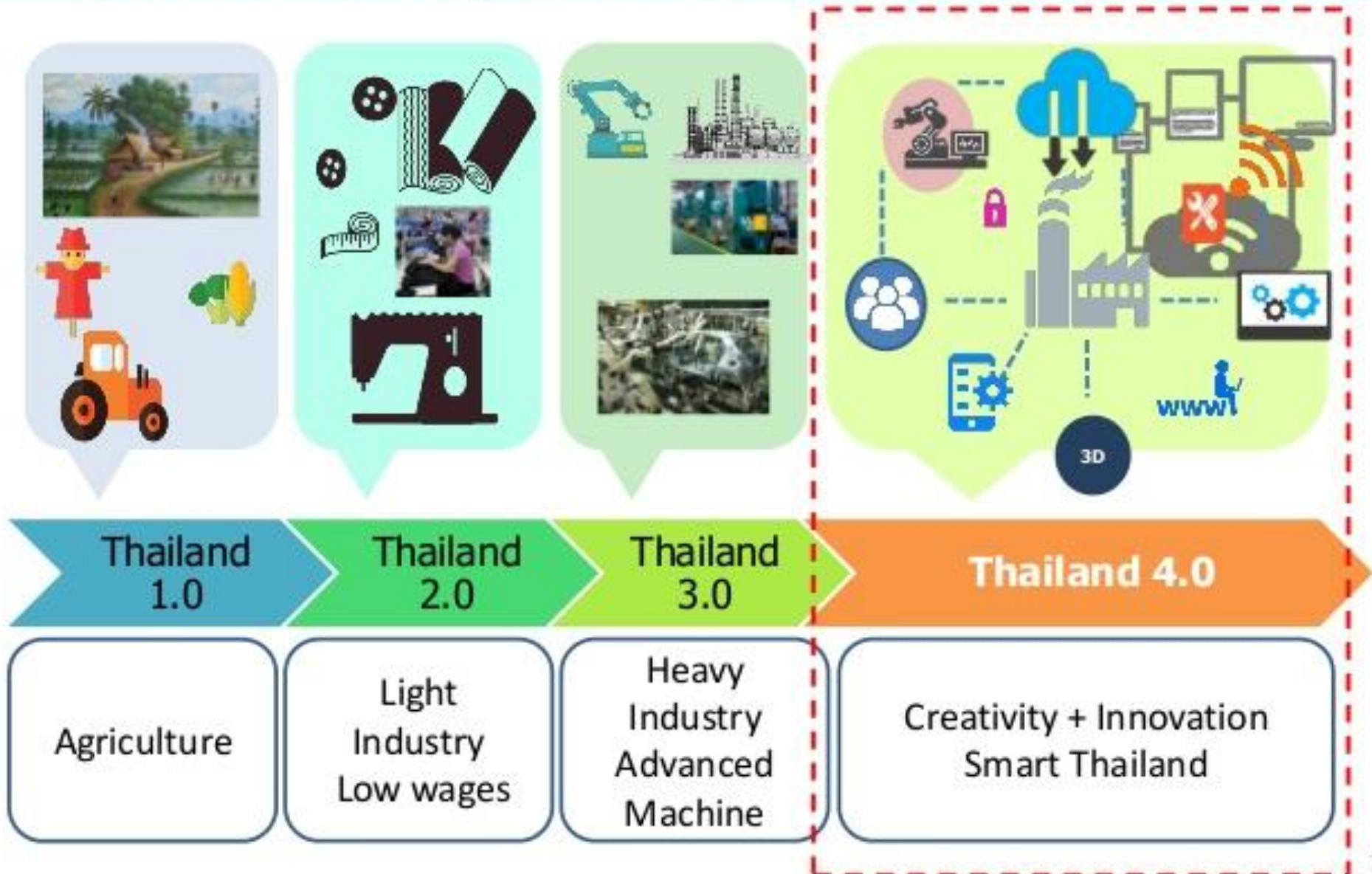
# ประเทศไทย 4.0

## นวัตกรรมทางวัฒนธรรม



# Thailand 4.0

(Smart Industry + Smart City + Smart People)





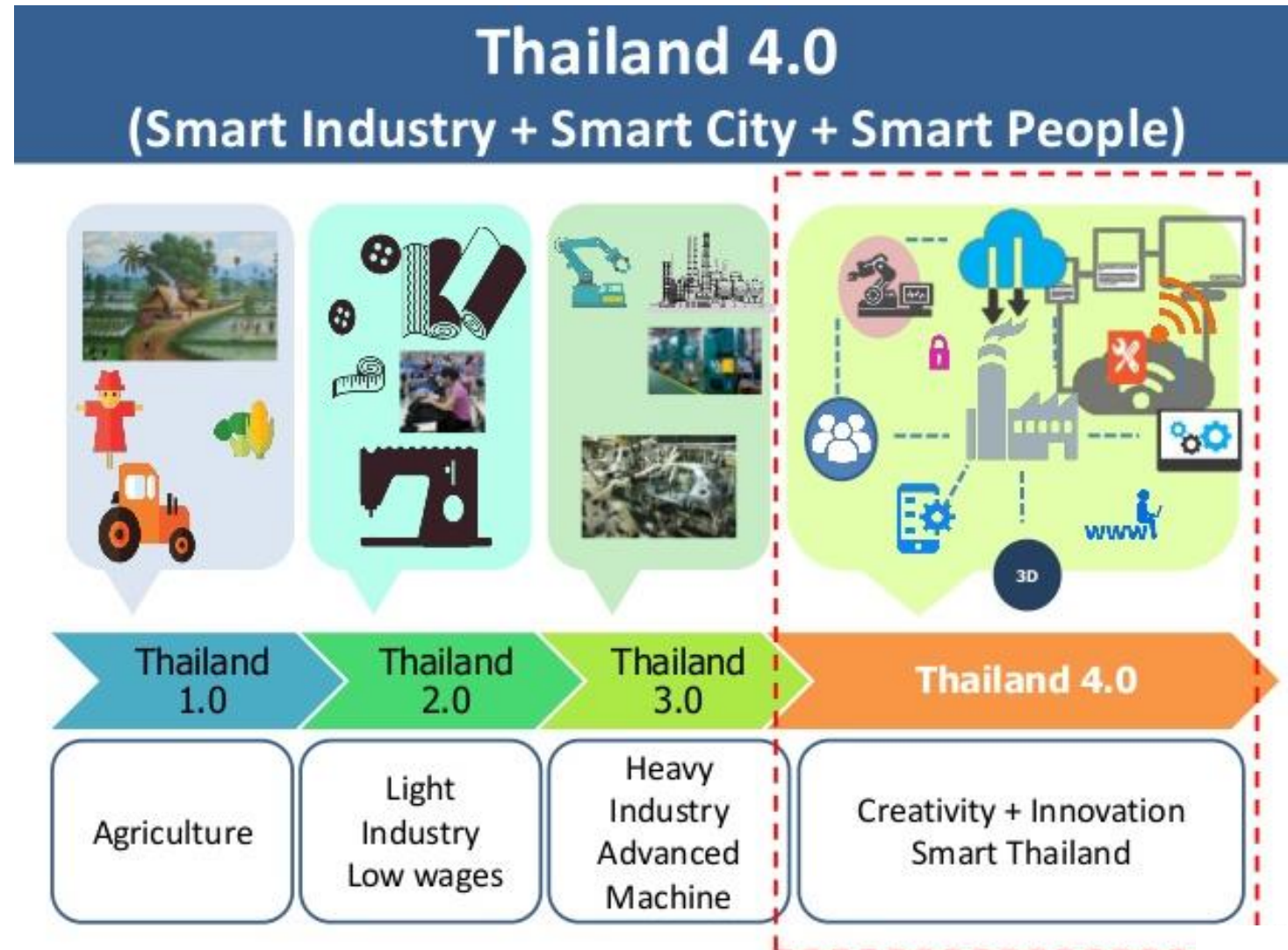
**“เศรษฐกิจสร้างสรรค์”** คือ แนวคิดการขับเคลื่อนเศรษฐกิจบนพื้นฐานของการใช้องค์ความรู้ (Knowledge) การศึกษา (Education) การสร้างสรรค์งาน (Creativity) และการใช้ทรัพย์สินทางปัญญา (Intellectual property) ที่เชื่อมโยงกับพื้นฐานทางวัฒนธรรม (Culture) การสั่งสมความรู้ของสังคม (Wisdom) และเทคโนโลยี/นวัตกรรมสมัยใหม่ (Technology and Innovation)

กลุ่มอุตสาหกรรมสร้างสรรค์  
ทุนวัฒนธรรม  
และบริการที่มีมูลค่าสูง



ซึ่งเป็นอุตสาหกรรม  
ที่ไทยมีความได้เปรียบ  
จากความหลากหลาย  
ทางวัฒนธรรม ได้แก่

- ท่องเที่ยว
- แฟชั่น
- โลฟิสสไตล์ เช่น เฟอร์นิเจอร์  
เครื่องใช้และของตกแต่งบ้าน  
ของเล่น และเซรามิก
- สื่อสร้างสรรค์และแอนิเมชัน  
เช่น ภาพยนตร์ การพิมพ์  
และสิ่งพิมพ์





รายได้เฉลี่ยเดิมของคนไทย  
2558

203,306  
บาทต่อหัว

อันดับ  
อาเซียน 04

อันดับ  
โลก 82

Source : Office of National Economic and Social  
Development Board, 15 August 2016

ประเทศไทยในอดีต



ประเทศไทย 1.0  
สังคมเกษตรกรรม

ถึงเวลาที่เราต้องเปลี่ยน

ทำมากได้น้อย



ทำน้อยได้มาก



ยกระดับความสามารถใน 4 กลุ่มเป้าหมาย



เกษตรแบบดั้งเดิม

เกษตรสมัยใหม่



SMEs เดิม

Smart SMEs  
และ Startups



บริการมูลค่าต่ำ

บริการมูลค่าสูง



แรงงานทักษะต่ำ

แรงงานมีความรู้



# การปรับโครงสร้างเศรษฐกิจของประเทศ



เปลี่ยนจาก

ความได้เปรียบเชิงเปรียบเทียบของประเทศ

มีอยู่ 2 ด้าน คือ

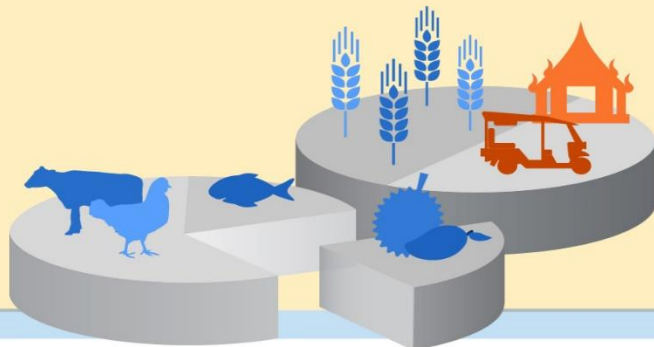


ความหลากหลาย  
เชิงชีวภาพ



ความหลากหลาย  
เชิงวัฒนธรรม

ความได้เปรียบเชิงแข่งขัน



เปลี่ยนจาก

โครงสร้างเศรษฐกิจอุตสาหกรรม

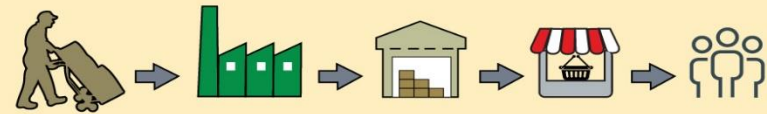
เพิ่มมูลค่า

Value Added



สร้างมูลค่า

High Value



— Productivity —



# Trade & Services 4.0 for Thailand 4.0

การค้าและบริการของประเทศไทยในยุค 4.0



**Trade 4.0**  
การค้าขายสินค้าและบริการ บนระบบการค้าอัจฉริยะ  
(Smart Trade Platform)

**Services 4.0**  
นวัตกรรมของการบริการไทย  
(Innovative on Thai Services)



**นวัตกรรม**  
(Innovation)



**เทคโนโลยีดิจิทัล**  
(Digital Technology)



**อารมณ์และความรู้สึก**  
(Emotional)



**การค้าขายแบบไร้พรมแดน**  
(Borderless)

มาตรฐาน (Standard)



ความสะดวกทางการค้า  
(Trade Facilitation)



**ความคิดสร้างสรรค์**  
(Creativity)



**วัฒนธรรม**  
(Cultural)



**เทคโนโลยีดิจิทัล**  
(Digital Technology)

มาตรฐาน (Standard)



**บุคลากร (Human Resource) และผู้ประกอบการ (Entrepreneur)**



หัวใจของการขับเคลื่อนประเทศไทยให้มุ่งสู่การค้าและบริการ 4.0

**Sufficiency Economy**

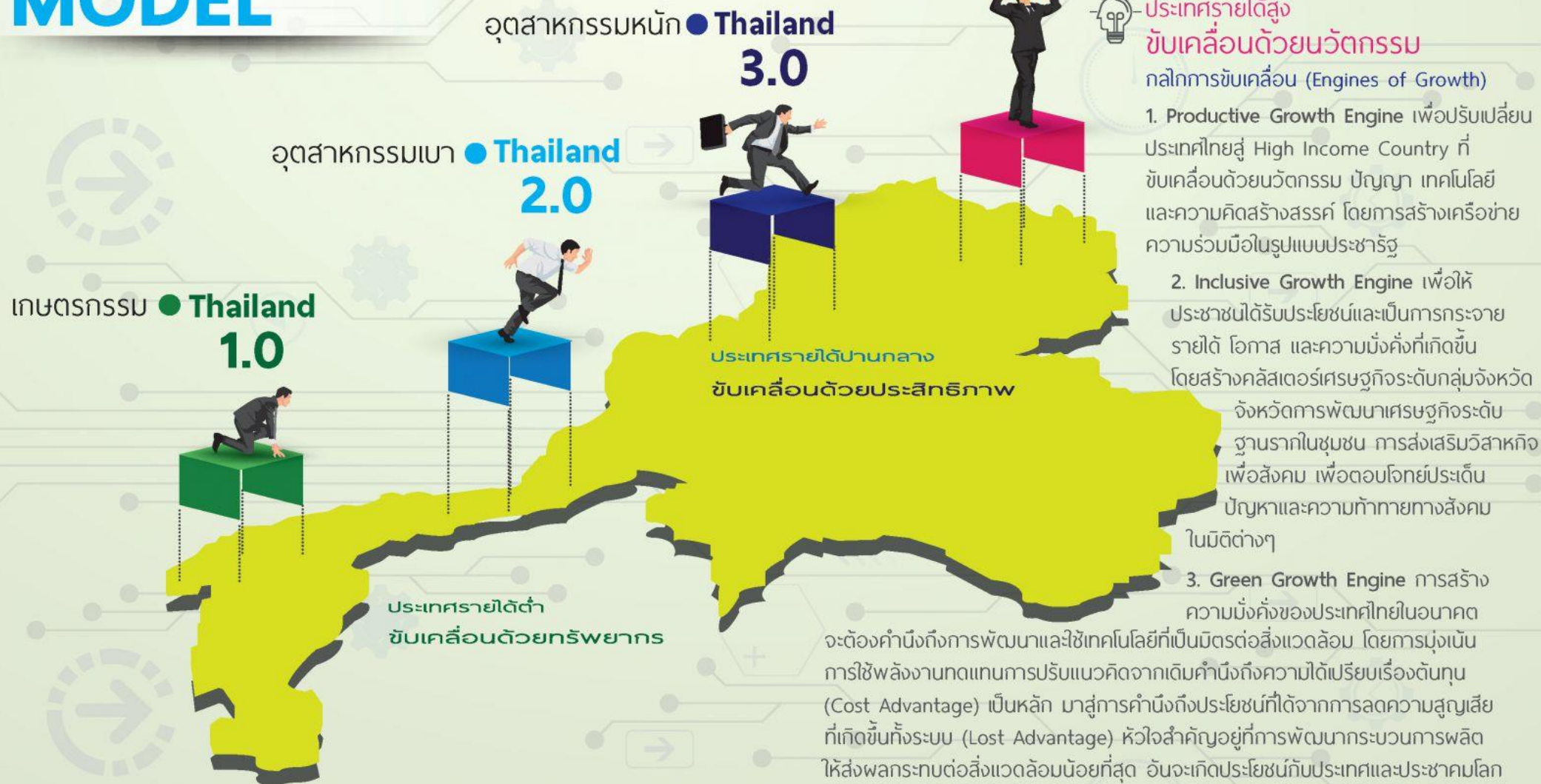
หลักการปรัชญาของเศรษฐกิจพอเพียง

**Inclusive**

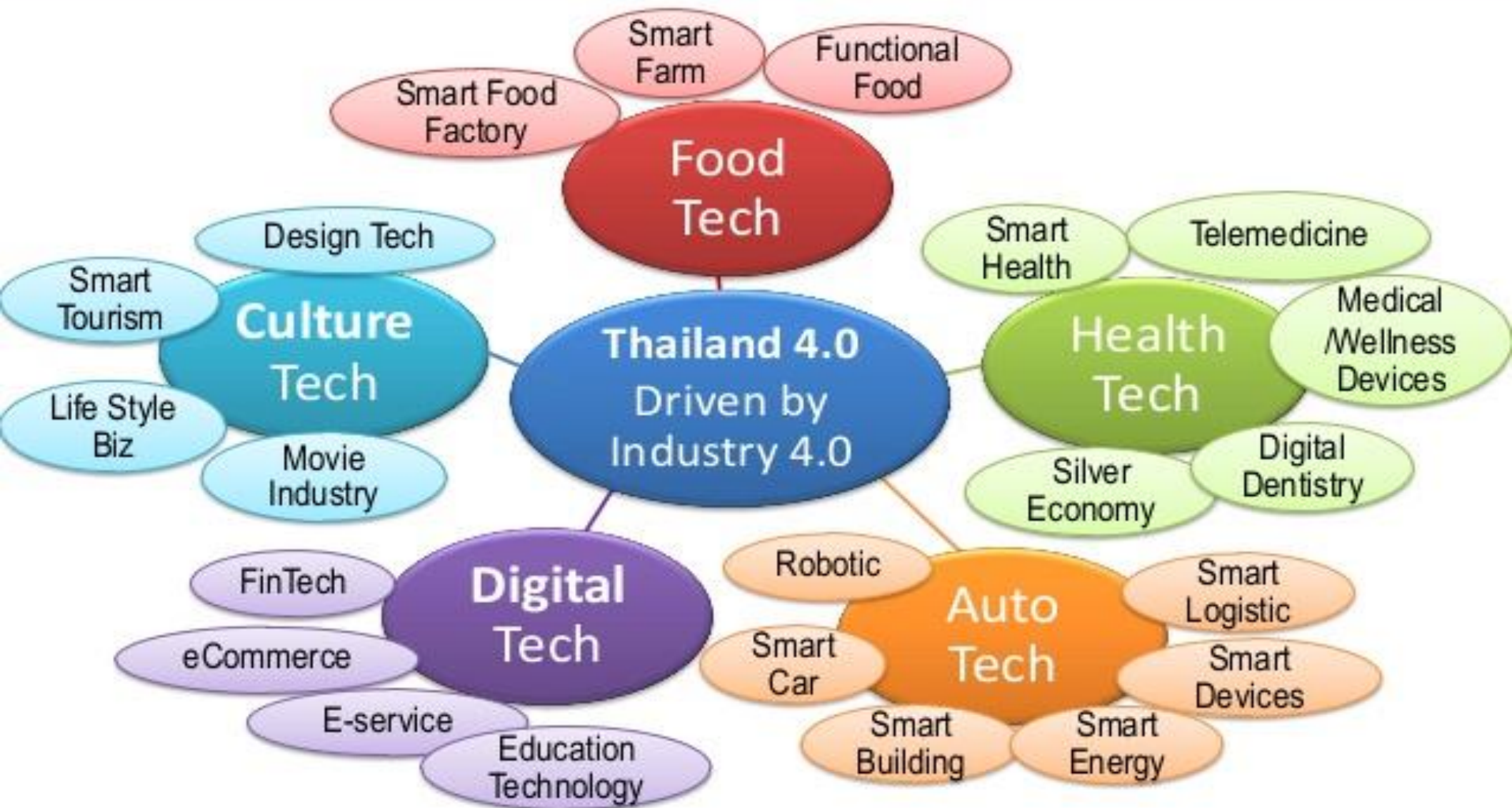
การมีส่วนร่วมของทุกภาคส่วน



# EGA พร้อมก้าวสู่ ไทยแลนด์ 4.0 THAILAND ECONOMIC MODEL



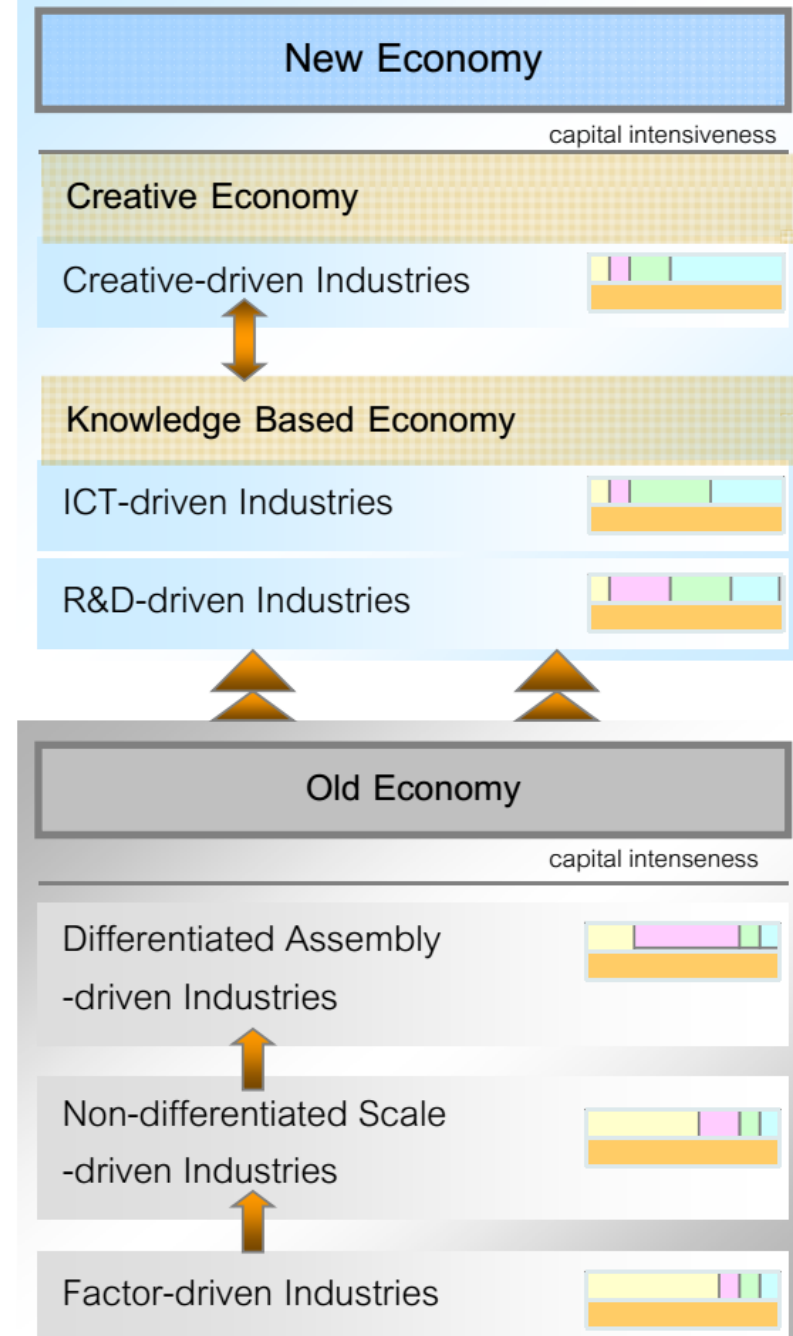
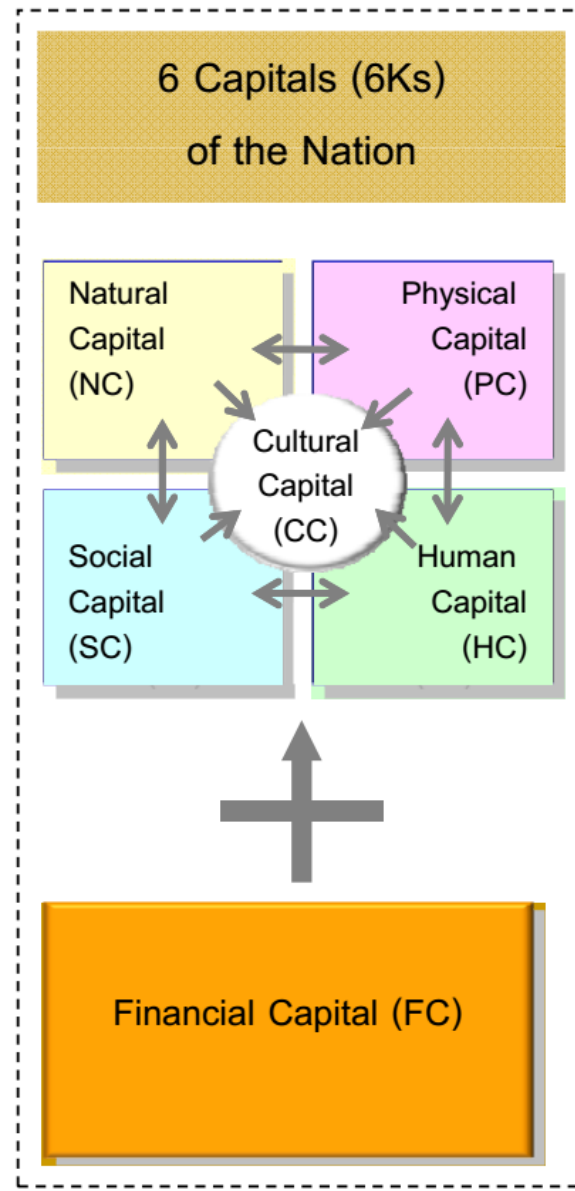
# Thailand 4.0 : New Growth Industry





ประกอบด้วย 15 กลุ่ม

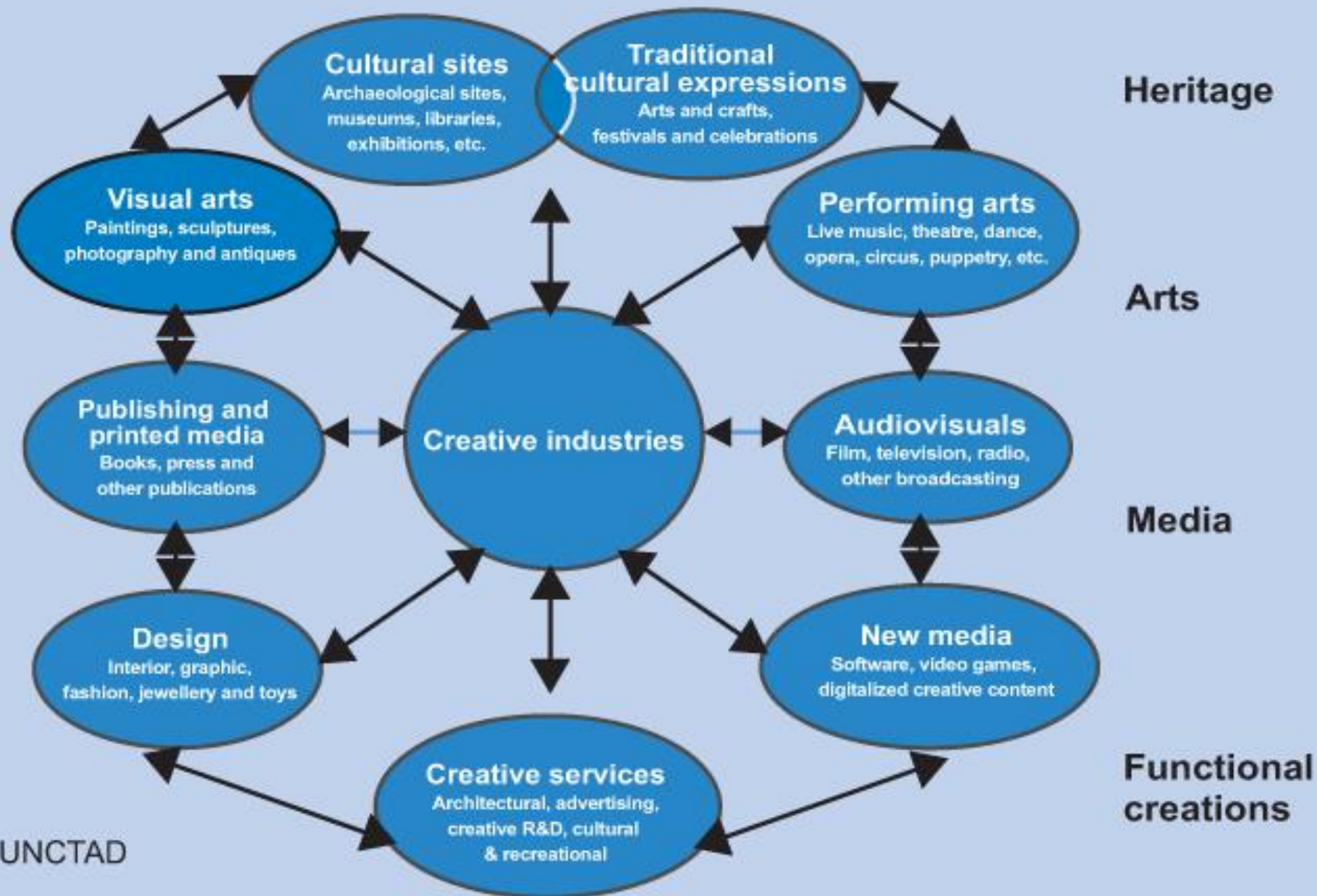
1. งานออกแบบ
2. แฟชั่น
3. ธุรกิจโฆษณา
4. ภาพยนตร์และวิดิทัศน์
5. การกระจายเสียง
6. ธุรกิจการพิมพ์
7. สถาปัตยกรรม
8. ศิลปะการแสดง
9. ทัศนศิลป์
10. งานฝีมือและหัตถกรรม
11. การท่องเที่ยวเชิงวัฒนธรรม
12. การแพทย์แผนไทย
13. อาหารไทย
14. ดนตรี
15. ซอฟต์แวร์



ที่มา : สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

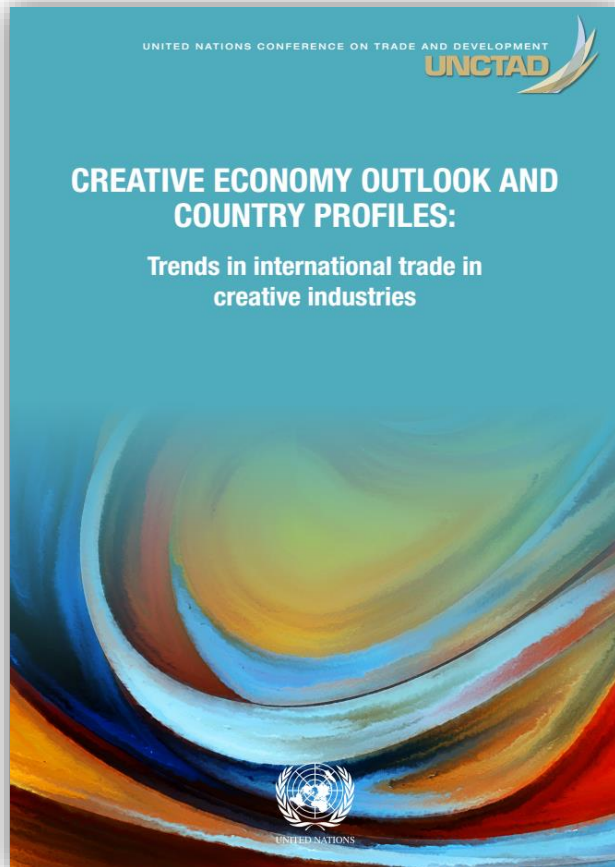
Figure 1.3

UNCTAD classification of creative industries



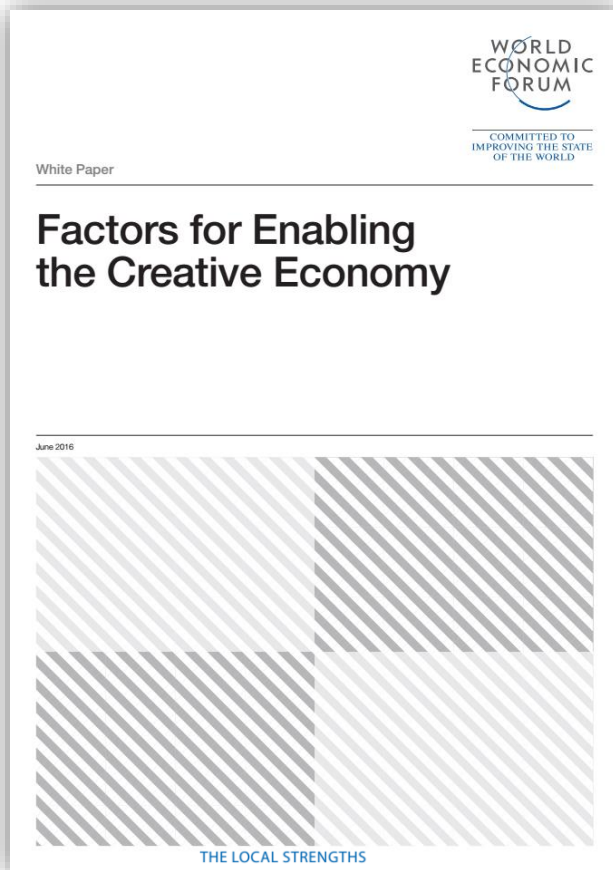
Source: UNCTAD





**Table 3. Creative goods: Top 20 exporters worldwide, 2003 and 2012**

Ranking	Exporter	Value (in millions of \$)		Rank	Market share
		2012	2003		(%)
		2012	2003	2003	2012
1	China	151'182	38'180	1	31.91
2	United States	37'844	17'887	3	7.99
3	Hong Kong, China	34'197	23'637	2	7.22
4	Germany	28'719	16'519	4	6.06
5	India	25'846	4'349	12	5.46
6	United Kingdom	23'083	14'520	5	4.87
7	France	19'774	10'137	6	4.17
8	Switzerland	13'073	5'135	9	2.76
9	Singapore	11'344	1'866	18	2.39
10	Netherlands	9'395	4'750	10	1.98
11	Taiwan, China	9'380	NA		1.98
12	Japan	7'721	3'823	14	1.63
13	Belgium	7'611	6'469	8	1.61
14	Turkey	7'361	2'303	16	1.55
15	Thailand	6'460	2'928	15	1.36
16	Canada	6'254	9'515	7	1.32
17	Spain	5'922	4'616	11	1.25
18	Malaysia	5'810	1'951	17	1.23



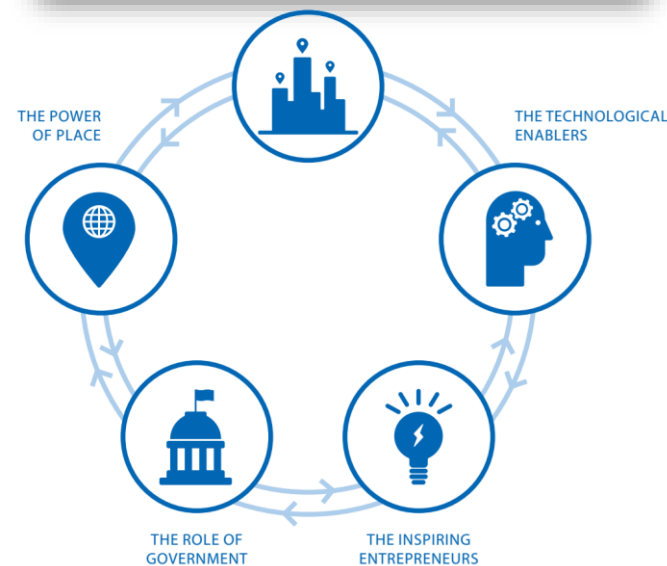
**The local strengths:** Successful creative economies are found in close proximity to academic, research and cultural centres, allowing ideas and people to mingle.

**The technological enablers:** Digital technology enables creative ventures to be launched from any location at scale, and successful creative entrepreneurs have been able to harness technology to their advantage.

**The inspiring entrepreneurs:** The catalysts in creative hubs are successful individuals who demonstrate what is possible while inspiring and training other creative entrepreneurs.

**The role of government:** By using regulation and incentives wisely, governments can help create the right conditions for creative economies to flourish.

**The power of place:** Creative economies are in places where people want to live due to location and amenities – and the most successful have established themselves as international hubs.

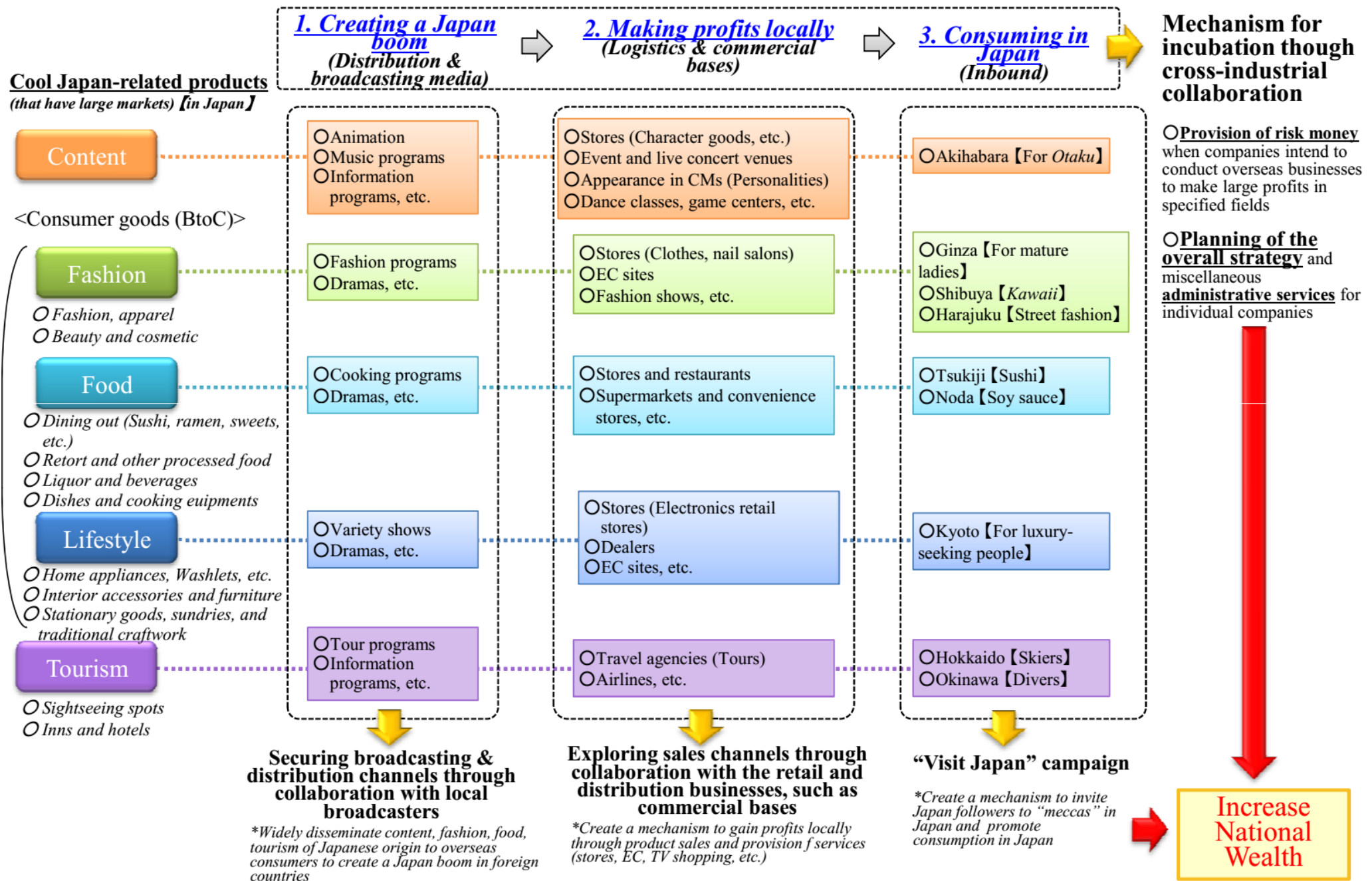




The term "culture industry" is intended to refer to the commercial marketing of culture, the branch of industry that deals specifically with the production of culture that is in contrast to "authentic culture".

According to international organizations such as UNESCO and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), **cultural industries** (sometimes also known as "creative industries") combine the creation, production, and distribution of goods and services that are cultural in nature and usually protected by intellectual property rights.

# Overall Image of the Cool Japan Strategy to Make Large Profits





- Through the Cool Japan Strategy, ensure employment by promoting overseas development by small and medium businesses and young designers, attracting tourists to Japan, and revitalizing local communities.

## Japan

Construction of creative ecosystems  
Promotion of creative cities, etc.

### Fashion



Students learn about clothing patterns

### Anime



Students study sketching

### Food culture



Chefs demonstrate Japanese food

### Regional specialties and design skill



Kumano brushes

### Tourism



Tour guides for foreign tourists (Akihabara)

Implementation of foreign development projects  
Creation of funds, etc.

Connect those in charge, the workers, creators and small and medium businesses, with world markets.

Transfer Cool Japan's popularity to export products

## Outbound

## Asia, Europe, USA, etc.

"Japan" is popular overseas



Parisian girls in "Goth Lolita" fashions (Japan Expo)

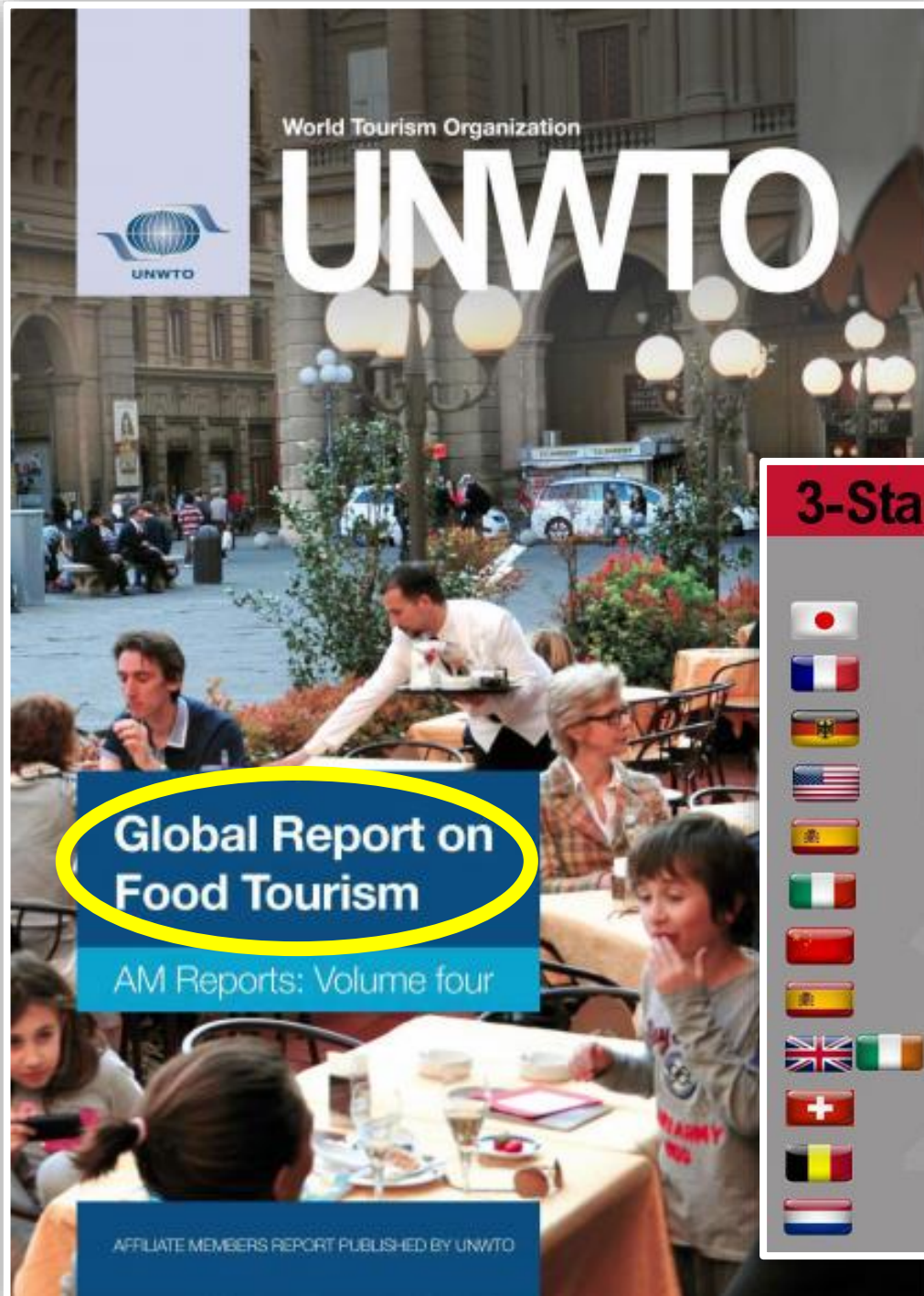


Janadriya festival in Saudi Arabia

## Inbound

Coming to Japan in search of the "real thing" and the "real place" (Visits by tourists and creators)

Tourism promotion  
Loosening criteria for creators' visas  
Etc.



 "A very good restaurant in its category"

  "Excellent cooking, worth a detour"

   "Exceptional cuisine, worth a special journey"

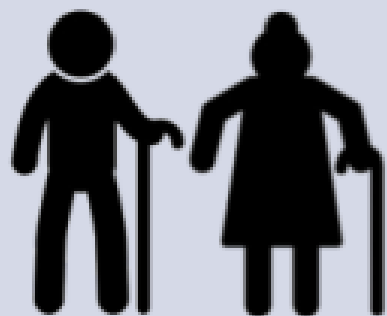
### 3-Star restaurants worldwide

COUNTRY			CITIES		
	Japan	28		Tokyo	13
	France	27		Paris	10
	Germany	11		New York	7
	US	10		Hong Kong	5
	Spain	8		San Francisco	2
	Italy	8		London	2
	China	7		Macau	2
	Spain	7		Chicago	1
 	The UK Ireland	4		Reims	1
	Switzerland	2		Shonan	1
	Belgium	3			
	Netherlands	2			





### 1. Silver hair tourists



### 2. Generation Y & Z



### 3. Growing middle class





COMMITTED TO  
IMPROVING THE STATE  
OF THE WORLD

Insight Report

# The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2015

Growth through Shocks



## TRAVEL & TOURISM COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

### Enabling Environment

1. *Business Environment* (12 indicators)
2. *Safety and Security* (5 indicators)
3. *Health and Hygiene* (6 indicators)
4. *Human Resources and Labour Market* (9 indicators)
5. *ICT Readiness* (8 indicators)

### T&T Policy and Enabling Conditions

6. *Prioritization of Travel and Tourism* (6 indicators)
7. *International Openness* (3 indicators)
8. *Price Competitiveness* (4 indicators)
9. *Environmental Sustainability* (10 indicators)

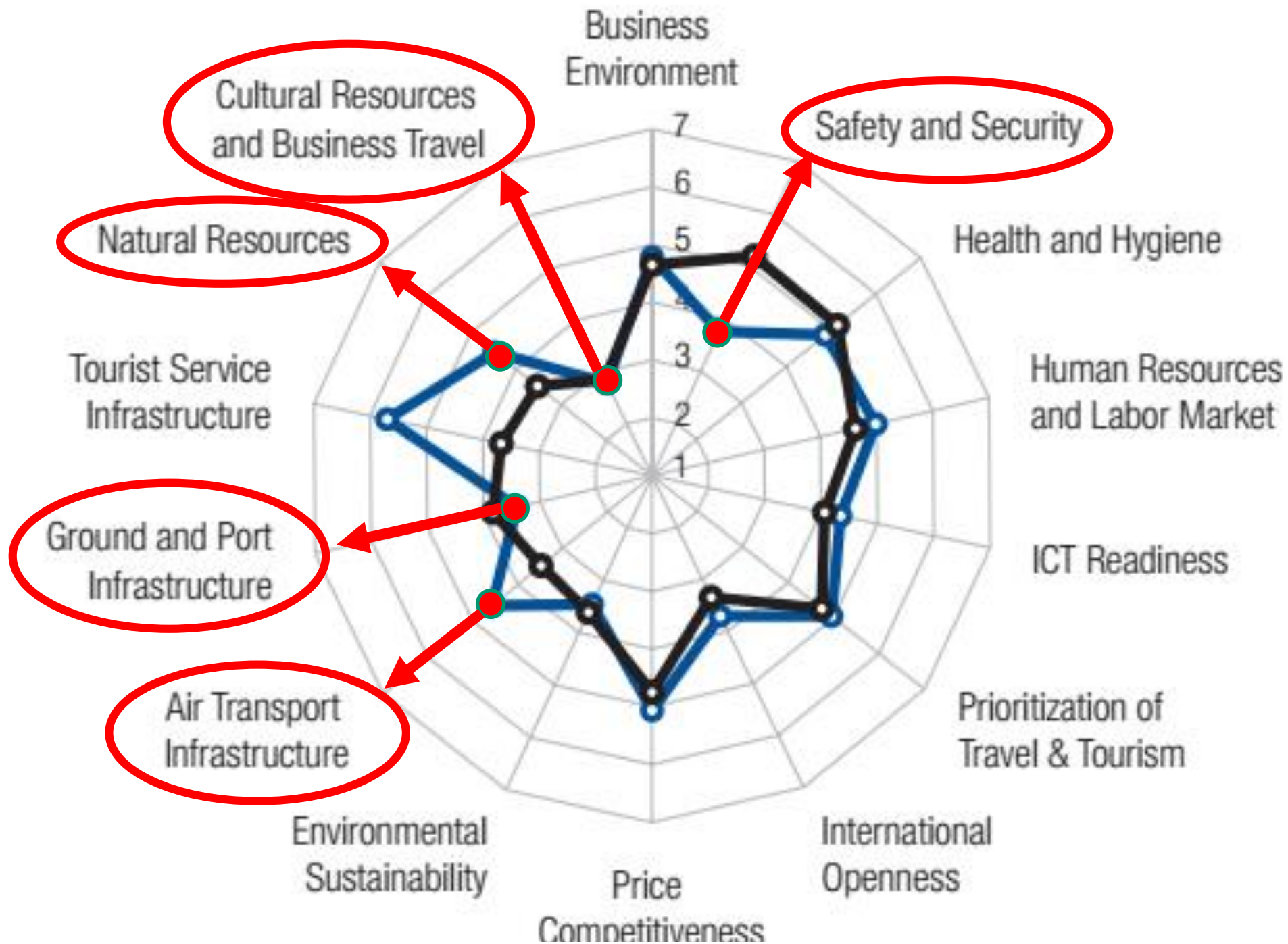
### Infrastructure

10. *Air Transport Infrastructure* (6 indicators)
11. *Ground and Port Infrastructure* (7 indicators)
12. *Tourist Service Infrastructure* (4 indicators)

### Natural and Cultural Resources

13. *Natural Resources* (5 indicators)
14. *Cultural Resources and Business Travel* (5 indicators)





## TRAVEL &amp; TOURISM COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

**Pillar 14: Cultural Resources and Business Travel  
(5 indicators)**

A country's cultural resources are another critical driver of T&T competitiveness. In this pillar we include the number of UNESCO cultural World Heritage sites, the number of large stadiums that can host significant sport or entertainment events, and a new measure of digital demand for cultural and entertainment—the number of online searches related to a country's cultural resources can allow the level of interest to be inferred. The number of international association meetings taking place in a country is included to capture, at least partially, business travel.

**Natural and Cultural Resources**

13. Natural Resources (5 indicators)

14. Cultural Resources and Business Travel (5 indicators)



# Executive summary



Cultural and creative industries (CCI) generate US\$2,250b of revenues and 29.5 million jobs worldwide



The cultural and creative world is multipolar



Cultural and creative content drives the digital economy



Cultural production is young, inclusive and entrepreneurial



Culture boosts cities' attractiveness



The informal economy is a vast reservoir of jobs



Leveraging a more creative world

## Cultural times

The first global map of cultural and creative industries

December 2015

**EY**  
Building a better  
working world

In 2013, cultural and creative industries worldwide generated revenues of US\$2,250b and employed 29 million people

In 2013, cultural and creative industries worldwide generated revenues of US\$2,250b and employed 29 million people

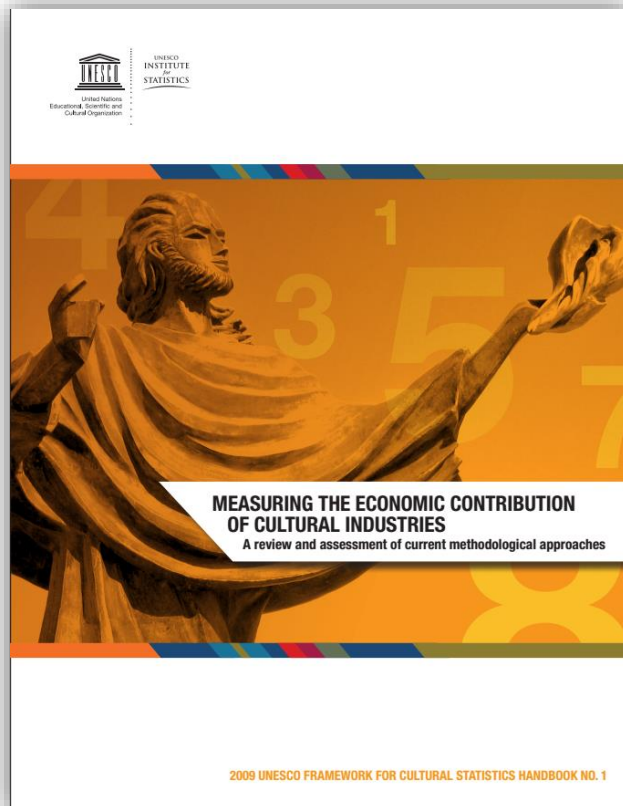
**Cultural times**

The first global map of cultural and creative industries

December 2015

CCI sectors	Revenues (2013, US\$b)	Employment (2013, number of jobs)
Television	477	3,527,000
Visual arts	391	6,732 000
Newspapers and magazines	354	2,865,000
Advertising	285	1,953,000
Architecture	222	1,668,000
Books	143	3,670,000
Performing arts	127	3,538,000
Gaming	99	605,000
Movies	77	2,484,000
Music	65	3,979,000
Radio	46	502,000
Total (before removing double counting)	2,285*	31,524,000*
<b>Total (minus double-counting)</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>29,507,000</b>





**Table 1. Basic model of the measures for economic size and structural analysis**

Indicator	Measure	Description
<b>Gross value added</b>	Gross value added/GDP of cultural industries or sub-sectors	Gross value added/GDP of cultural industries or sub-sectors in absolute terms
	Gross value added/GDP of cultural industries in relative terms	Share of cultural industries gross value added/GDP in GVA/GDP of total economy (%)
	Distribution of gross value added/GDP by sub-sectors	Share of cultural industries sub-sectors in total gross value added/GDP of cultural industries in absolute and relative terms
<b>Employment</b>	Contribution of cultural industries employment to total employment	Share of cultural industries employees in total employment (%)
	Distribution of employment in cultural industries sub-sectors	Share of cultural industries sub-sectors employment in total employment in cultural industries in absolute and relative terms
	Volume and share of self-employment	Number of self-employment jobs/share of self-employment in total self-employment jobs in economy
	Labour productivity in cultural industries	GVA in cultural industries per employee
<b>Business activity</b>	Stock of businesses	Number of businesses by size in cultural industries
	Distribution of businesses by sub-sector	Number of businesses by size in cultural industries sub-sectors
	Business-start ups	Number of new businesses in cultural industries per 10,000 persons
	Business mortality	Number of closed businesses in cultural industries per 10,000 people
	Distribution of start-up businesses by sub-sector	Number of new businesses in cultural industries sub-sectors per 10,000 persons
	Distribution of business mortality	Number of closed businesses in cultural industries sub-sectors per 10,000 persons

	Sponsoring entity	Industry	Date opened
	Gangwon		
	Naver	IT services, big data	May 11 2015
	Seoul		
	CJ Group	Culture	July 17 2015
	Gyeonggi		
	Korea Telecom	IT services	March 30 2015
	Incheon		
	Hanjin Group	Aviation, marine transport, logistics	July 22 2015
	North Chungcheong		
	LG	Electronics, information and bio	February 4 2015
	South Chungcheong		
	Hanwha	Solar energy, ICT	May 22 2015
	Sejong		
	SK Group	ICT for agriculture	June 30 2015
	Daejeon		
	SK Group	ICT	October 10 2014
	North Gyeongsang		
	Samsung	Electronics	December 17 2014
	North Jeolla		
	Hyosung	Carbon fibre	November 24 2014
	Daegu		
	Samsung	Electronics	September 16 2014
	Gwangju		
	Hyundai Motors	Automobile	January 27 2015
	Ulsan		
	Hyundai Heavy Industries	Shipbuilding, machinery	July 15 2015
	South Jeolla		
	GS Group	Chemical products, bioenergy	June 2 2015
	South Gyeongsang		
	Doosan	Machinery, ICT	April 9 2015
	Jeju		
	Daum	IT services	June 28 2015
	Busan		
	Lotte	Retail, tourism	March 18 2015

## Creative economy vitamins

Sector	Key agenda (technologies to be applied)
<b>Vitamin A</b> Agriculture	Management of agricultural, farm products (sensor, big data)
<b>Vitamin C</b> Culture	Services linking tourism, culture and local government (QR code, augmented reality, 3D video)
<b>Vitamin F</b> Food	Machine-to-machine communication based management of food distribution and safety (RFID, smart device, app)
<b>Vitamin I</b> Infrastructure	LTE-based intelligent railroad, smart autonomous driving road, localized GPS satellite navigation
<b>Vitamin S</b> Safety	Sensor network-based warnings against accidents and disasters, protection of the socially disadvantaged (GPS, sensor, app)

Source: the ministry

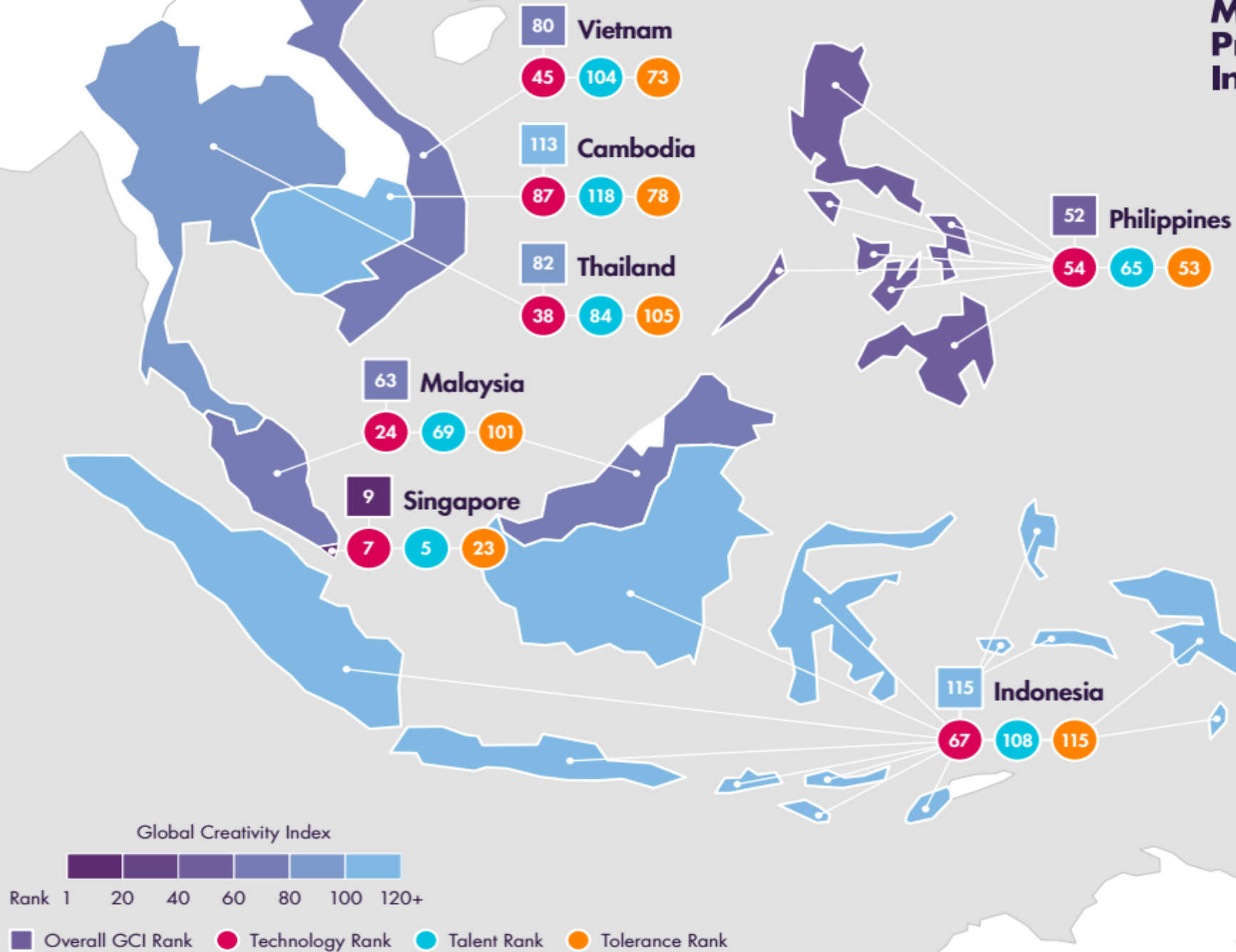
## Where Korean stands in terms of “creative economy”

Sectors of capacity	Korea's mark out of 10 scale (ranking among OECD members)	Average for G7 members
Human resources	6.5 (22)	7.4
Innovation	5.4 (11)	5.5
ITC	8.6 (1)	7.0
Culture	3.7 (29)	5.3
Society	6.7 (21)	7.6
Creative economy capacity index=Average	6.2 (20)	6.6

Source: Hyundai Economic Research Institute



**Martin  
Prosperity  
Institute**





2016  
Special 301 Report

OFFICE of the UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE  
APRIL 2016

## Priority Watch List

- Algeria
- Argentina
- Chile
- China
- India
- Indonesia
- Kuwait
- Russia
- Thailand
- Ukraine
- Venezuela

## Watch List

- Barbados
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Jamaica
- Lebanon
- Mexico
- Pakistan
- Peru
- Romania
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam



# What is the impact of innovation?

**95%**  
Competition  
feel innovation can drive a more competitive economy



**91%**  
Go Green  
feel innovation can create a greener economy



**88%**  
Jobs  
feel innovation is the best way to create jobs



**86%**  
Partnership  
feel partnership is more important than stand-alone success



**87%**  
Society  
feel we should bring value to society as a whole not only to individuals



**Improve Lives**  
can successfully change citizens' lives in the next 10 years in:

**90%** Communications  
**87%** Health Quality  
**84%** Job Market  
**84%** Environmental Quality



# What drives Innovation?

**66%**  
Value of Innovation  
believe that innovation will happen when the general public is convinced of the value that innovation will bring to their lives



**65%**  
Universities & Schools  
feel that innovation happens when local universities and schools provide a strong model for tomorrow's leaders



**62%**  
Patent Protection  
agree that when the protection of the copyright and patent are effective then innovation can occur



**58%**  
Private Investors  
believe that innovation will occur when private investors are supportive of companies that need funds to innovate



**Budget Allocation 48%**  
believe that when government and public officials set aside an adequate share of their budget to support innovative companies, innovation can brew



**Government Support 43%**  
think innovation can occur when governmental support for innovation is efficiently organized and coordinated





# ประเทศไทย 4.0



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089.009.0009

